

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup Annual Report

Fort Ord BRAC Office

October 2021

Guided Nature Walk September 18, 2021



Hikers at the September 18, 2021 Guided Nature Walk inside the Impact Area.



Bart Kowalski displays turkey feathers.



Bill Collins leads a group of hikers.

The Fort Ord Cleanup Program

Fort Ord closed on September 30, 1994. It was one of the largest U.S. military bases ever closed. The closure left behind an area of land the size of San Francisco. It was also an opportunity to clean the land for civilian uses that the community envisioned.

The Army is responsible for environmental cleanup of the former Fort Ord. The goals of the environmental cleanup program are to:

1. Protect human health and the environment;
2. Promote preservation, enhancement and restoration of habitat;
3. Transfer property for land uses determined by the community reuse plan.

The Army manages and funds the Fort Ord cleanup program with the oversight of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. Each year this annual report summarizes the key cleanup elements and accomplishments.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

We are happy to announce that we held our annual guided nature walk on September 18, 2021 with over 100 participants. Our 2022 outreach schedule includes the return of our popular Community Involvement Workshop Open House in February and July plus a guided nature walk in May.

We also want to let you know that there are no prescribed burns planned for 2021. We know this is important to our Salinas Valley / Monterey Bay neighbors.

We recognize that recreation and access is also very important. To enjoy the Fort Ord National Monument, please stay on designated roads and trails and mind the signs and fencing. These are in place to keep people safe from explosive hazards. **Metal detection is prohibited on the former Fort Ord due to the possibility of remaining explosive hazards.**



This Annual Report includes a community survey form. Please take a few minutes to fill it out (you can also complete it on-line in the News section of FortOrdCleanup.com.) We would like to hear from you! These results will be published in a report in late 2022.

Our usual behind-the-scenes work continues uninterrupted: groundwater cleanup, sampling, monitoring, habitat management, as we continue to navigate in this evolving environment. Enjoy the lands of the former Fort Ord and stay safe. Finally, thank you very much for your continued interest in the U.S. Army Fort Ord cleanup program.

PARA OBTENER UNA COPIA EN ESPAÑOL, CONTACTE: 831-393-1284
FOR A COPY OF THIS NEWSLETTER IN SPANISH, CALL 831-393-1284

Munitions Cleanup

From 1917 until base closure in 1994, military units trained on the lands of the former Fort Ord. Types of military munitions used at Fort Ord included artillery projectiles, rockets, hand grenades, practice land mines, pyrotechnics, bombs, and demolition materials. After base closure, the Army identified areas where munitions could still remain, and began conducting investigations and removal of munitions from these areas. The results of these investigations and removal actions were then evaluated, and today, much of the former Fort Ord has been released for reuse as selected by the local community.

Since 2008, the Army has been continually conducting the cleanup of the 6,500 acre Impact Area Munitions Response Area. Munitions cleanup paused after March 2020 due to funding constraints. In 2021, planning for cleanup of Unit 5 in the Impact Area Munitions Response Area started. In Unit 5, vegetation will be cut to gain access

to the ground surface to look for munitions. Along with some units where munitions cleanup has been conducted, prescribed burns are still required to enhance the habitat. The remaining munitions cleanup and completion of the prescribed burns in the Impact Area Munitions Response Area are expected to take another 8 to 10 years.

In the northern portion of the Fort Ord National Monument, the Army coordinates with the Bureau of Land Management to ensure that the munitions cleanup results support the safe use of the Fort Ord National Monument for visitors, workers, and wildlife for years to come. This area includes land managed by the Bureau of Land Management for public recreation. Most of the cleanup work was completed in 2017-2020 and trails have re-opened. One location, called Unit A, has not yet benefited from a prescribed burn with follow-on munitions cleanup. Unit A is closed, except for trails that have been cleaned up and are signed open. Updated trail information is available at



New signs in the area of Unit A.

several information kiosks at frequently-used recreational access points, and on the Army's web site FortOrdCleanup.com. Visitors who comply with posted restrictions and remain on designated trails are safe from munitions hazards. We ask that you Mind the Signs. For the latest information on cleanup and trail accessibility, go to the cleanup programs tab, then select the "BLM Area B" section of FortOrdCleanup.com.

Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Also Called the ESCA, an Update

In March 2007, the U.S. Army and the Fort Ord Reuse Authority entered into an agreement (Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement or ESCA for short) resulting in the transfer of approximately 3,300 acres of Economic Development Conveyance properties along with the responsibility of completing the munitions cleanup on those properties.

The remedial actions are complete on all of these properties. The evaluations resulted in the final remedies that consist of Land Use Controls. The Reuse Authority transferred these properties to the intended property recipients. In June 2020, the City

of Seaside was designated as the ESCA successor and entered into a period of long-term Land Use Control management funded by the U.S. Army with regulatory oversight by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Although munitions cleanup is completed, there is still a potential that a munitions item could be encountered in the future. Land use controls required in these properties include munitions safety measures that apply to ground-disturbance activities that occur on these sites. Those activities must be planned and coordinated in advance so

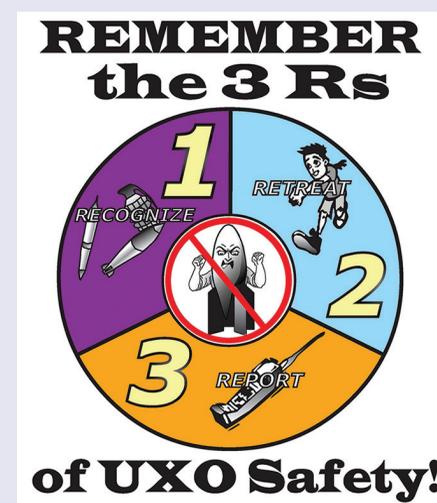
that appropriate munitions safety support is provided in every case. Munitions recognition and safety training is required for ground-disturbing or intrusive activities. You can take this class for free at FortOrdSafety.com. The City of Seaside (as the successor) coordinates and manages the Land Use Control implementation actions with local jurisdictions and property owners. In some cases, additional land use restrictions are required. Those restrictions are outlined in the deeds, as well as described in the Land Use Control Implementation Plan/Operation and Maintenance Plan developed for the ESCA properties.

REMEMBER THE 3 R'S OF MUNITIONS SAFETY

At the former Fort Ord, because of its history as a military base, it is possible that a military munition can be encountered. Should you suspect that you have encountered a munition, never approach, touch, move or disturb it. Even old munitions can detonate, causing severe injuries or death. If visiting the former Fort Ord, learn and follow the 3Rs of Explosives Safety:

1. Recognize. Do not approach, touch or disturb it. Mark the location near it.
2. Retreat. Leave the area carefully, the way you entered.
3. Report. Call 911.

The Army regularly provides munitions safety presentations to local schools; provides munitions recognition and safety training to workers conducting ground intrusive activities on the former Fort Ord; and maintains a site security program, working with neighboring municipalities and law enforcement agencies interested in the free safety training. You can also take a free munitions safety training class on-line at FortOrdSafety.com.



MIND THE SIGNS

As the photo on right shows, the Impact Area is fenced, and No Trespassing signs are posted. Trespassing is **dangerous**. The area is regularly patrolled for trespassers. Access to the Impact Area is controlled by the Army. If you observe suspicious activities, please contact local law enforcement by calling 911.



NO BURNS IN 2021

Due to fiscal constraints, the Army will not conduct prescribed burns in 2021. Prescribed burns will be scheduled in future burn seasons. The Army has begun planning for a possible prescribed burn in 2022.

Prescribed burning is a part of the munitions cleanup program because periodic burning helps promote the health and diversity of the rare Central Maritime Chaparral habitat that thrives in this area. Prescribed burning is the primary method of vegetation clearance in habitat reserves with chaparral plant community, however, when burning is not feasible, the vegetation is cut. The goals of the Army's prescribed burning are: to complete burn operations with no injuries; to hold the burn within the established containment lines; to minimize smoke impacts; to clear vegetation to facilitate safe munitions cleanup operations; and to minimize damage to and to promote conservation of rare, threatened and endangered species. In planning and conducting the burns the Army works with several agencies such as the local health department and air district, as well as community organizations. The Army will not burn under extremely dry and windy conditions, when sufficient resources are not available, or when there are large public events in the area. The Army also provides notices to the community before, during and after the burns.



A photo of a 2013 prescribed burn.

Landfill

The Army operated a landfill during the years Fort Ord served as a training base. The landfill provided waste disposal for Fort Ord's housing, offices and support facilities, such as machine shops and motor pools. The Army stopped accepting waste from the base operations and housing into the landfill in 1987. Like many municipal landfills from this era, Fort Ord's landfill was later found to be leaching hazardous chemicals into the groundwater beneath it, and a treatment facility cleans the groundwater. The nonoperational landfill cells are now covered with a special impermeable cover so that rain water cannot contact the waste and cause chemicals to leach through the

soil into groundwater beneath the landfill.

As with most landfills, decay of organic waste produces gases (primarily methane and carbon dioxide). Over time, as wastes continue to decay, less methane will be produced and eventually will decline to near zero. While methane gas has practically no toxic effects, at levels of 5% to 15% in air, methane can be ignited and could endanger landfill workers and nearby residents. A gas extraction and treatment system restricts landfill gas from reaching high concentrations and migrating off the landfill. The system consists of a thermal treatment unit which extracts landfill gas from around the perimeter of landfill cells and destroys methane and potentially

hazardous trace gases collected from under the landfill cover.

There is a maintenance program to make sure treatment systems are operating efficiently and the landfill cover system remains intact. The cover is inspected routinely by Fort Ord cleanup workers and Monterey County officials. Repairs are made to any minor damage caused by erosion and burrowing animals. Reducing rodent populations helps maintain the integrity of the landfill cover. To help with this task, owl boxes and raptor perches were installed at the landfill to attract owls and raptors and encourage the natural removal of gophers, ground squirrels and other rodents. This has proven very effective.

Soil Cleanup

The Army is required to clean up soil contamination that could harm the health of human beings, as well as plants and animals. Explosive compounds, metals, and hydrocarbons may be present in areas where munitions and munitions

related training occurred. All cleanup sites identified in the Site 39 Record of Decision Amendment have been completed. Three additional areas have been identified. Site 39 encompasses the historical Impact Area. There may be additional soil cleanup

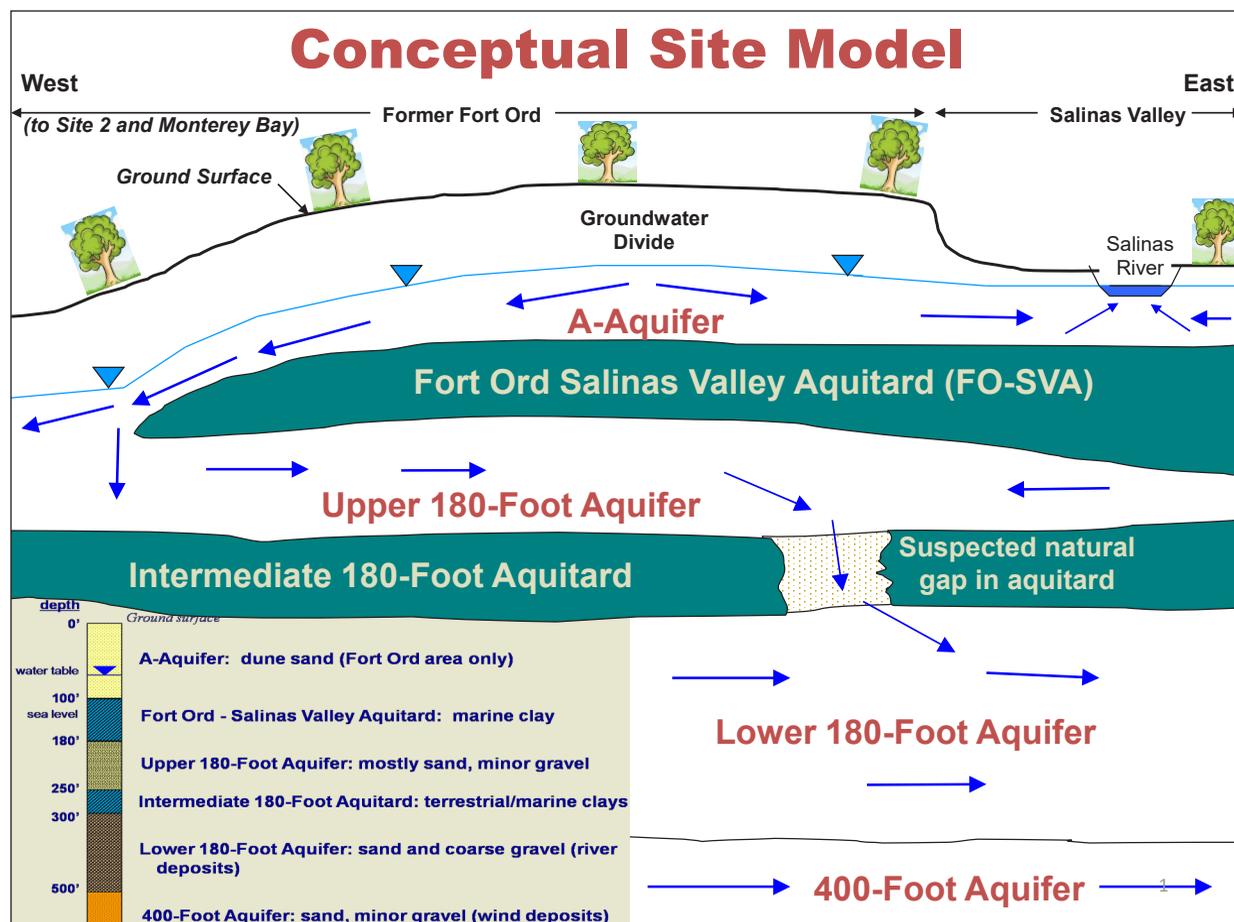
locations identified as the munitions cleanup moves forward in the Impact Area Munitions Response Area - soil remediation will resume after munitions cleanup is completed and remaining soil cleanup locations are identified.

Groundwater Cleanup

When rain falls on the land, much of the water (especially when there is sandy soil like that found in the Monterey Bay area) seeps into the ground. The water continues down through the soil until it hits an underground layer of clay or rock and can go no further. Scientists call such an underground layer an aquitard. When the water can go no further it accumulates in the soil on top of the aquitard.

Scientists refer to water stored in the ground in this way as groundwater and the soil where the groundwater is found as an aquifer. Water in an aquifer can flow through the soil, just like water flows in a river, only much slower. In the northern portion of the former Fort Ord, there are four underlying aquifers that are of primary importance to the groundwater cleanup program, each separated by an aquitard. The upper-most, or shallowest, aquifer is called the A-Aquifer. The other deeper aquifers include the 180-Foot Aquifer which is split into the Upper and Lower 180-Foot Aquifers, and the 400-Foot Aquifer. These aquifers are named based on their depth below ground surface in the Salinas Valley in the east. The A-Aquifer is the shallowest aquifer, between 60 feet and 100 feet deep, and is not used as a public water supply. The soil within the A-Aquifer is generally made up of sand or sandy soil from ancient sand dunes. The Upper 180-Foot Aquifer has previously been used as a public water supply source, but does not currently supply drinking water to either the former Fort Ord or the City of Marina. The soil within this aquifer is made up of mainly sand with some gravel. The Lower 180-Foot Aquifer and the 400-Foot Aquifer are also made up of gravel and sand with some clay. Both are a major source of water for both the former Fort Ord and farms in the Salinas Valley. When Fort Ord was active it was like a medium sized city. Facilities included auto shops, fire stations, and a landfill. As a result, four groundwater contamination areas were identified.

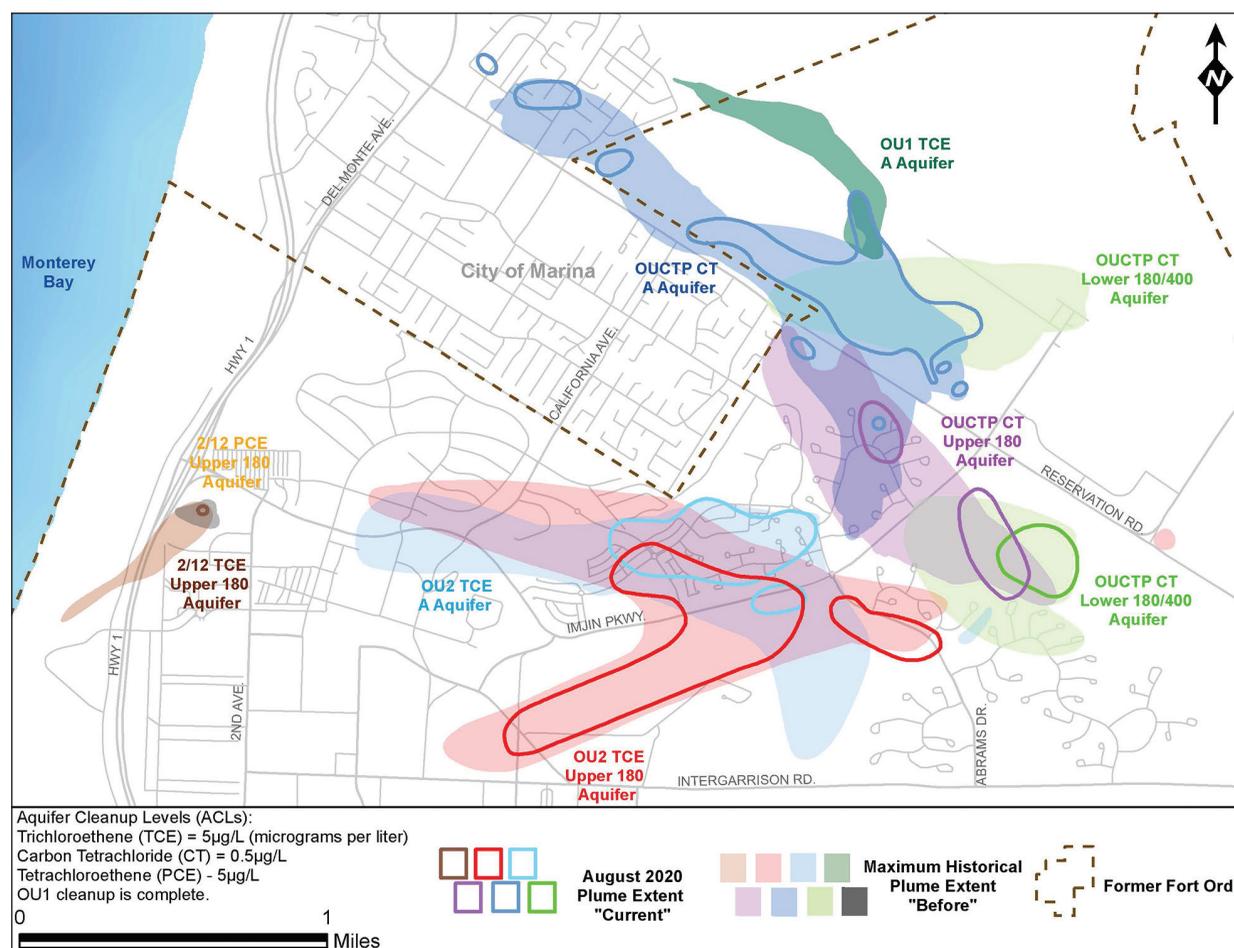
Cleanup of one of the groundwater contamination areas, Operable Unit 1, was completed in 2019. The Army continues to clean up three areas of groundwater contamination under the former Fort Ord: Operable Unit 2, Sites 2/12, and Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume. These groundwater plumes have reduced in



size significantly since cleanup began. Groundwater from Operable Unit 2, Sites 2/12, and a portion of Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride (Upper 180-Foot Aquifer) is treated by pumping water from the ground with extraction wells, running the water through vessels containing granular activated carbon which removes contamination, then returning the water to the ground using injection wells. Groundwater cleanup will continue until concentration(s) of chemicals of

concern are below Aquifer Cleanup Levels designated by the Records of Decision.

Operable Unit 2 — A landfill southwest of the intersection of Imjin Parkway and Abrams Road was a source of groundwater contamination. The Army stopped accepting waste into the landfill in 1987. An impermeable cover placed over the landfill prevents rainwater from draining through the buried materials and carrying contamination to the groundwater. A gas extraction and treatment system removes



Current extent of the groundwater contamination plumes on the former Fort Ord.

methane gas and chemicals of concern from within the landfill. Groundwater extraction and treatment with granular activated carbon for chemicals of concern in the A-Aquifer and the Upper 180-Foot Aquifer began in 1995. The plume has reduced in size significantly since then, and a new groundwater treatment plant, operational since 2019, is increasing cleanup efficiency.

Sites 2/12—A former Army maintenance facility in the current location of “The Dunes on Monterey Bay” shopping center (south of Imjin Parkway and east of Highway 1) improperly disposed solvents which caused groundwater contamination. Contaminated soil was removed in the 1990s. Groundwater extraction and treatment with granular activated carbon began in 1999 and is ongoing. Treatment by soil vapor extraction enhanced the groundwater remedy and shortened cleanup time. The amount of groundwater contamination remaining at this site is just a small fraction of what it was before clean-up began.

Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume — Groundwater located north of Imjin Parkway and Abrams Road and along Reservation Road was contaminated by improperly disposed solvents. Carbon Tetrachloride is the primary chemical of concern and cleanup methods include enhanced in situ bio-remediation (A-Aquifer), groundwater extraction and treatment with granular activated carbon (Upper 180-Foot Aquifer), and monitored natural attenuation (with wellhead treatment as a contingency measure) (Lower 180-Foot Aquifer). Remediation began in 2009 for the A-Aquifer and in 2011 for the Upper and Lower 180-Foot Aquifers.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that includes perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)/perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and many other chemicals. PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries around the globe, including in the United States since the 1940s. PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. Both chemicals are very persistent in the environment and in the human body — meaning they don’t break down and they can accumulate over time. There is evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse human health effects. In 2016, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

established lifetime health advisory levels for PFOS and PFOA in drinking water. Health advisory levels are concentrations that should offer a margin of protection throughout a person’s lifetime from adverse health effects resulting from exposure to PFOS and PFOA. In 2020, the Army conducted a site-wide review of historical Fort Ord activities with the potential to cause PFOA/PFOS contamination in soil and groundwater at the former Fort Ord, and the results were summarized in a technical summary report available at FortOrdcleanup.com. Extensive site-wide research and investigations, including interviews with site personnel, were conducted during the development of this report which underwent review by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. The report indicates there was limited historical use of PFAS-containing materials from activities such as fire fighter training. As the next step, the Army is conducting a Preliminary

FORT ORD DRINKING WATER IS SAFE AND PROTECTED FROM CONTAMINATION.

The Marina Coast Water District supplies drinking water to the City of Marina and former Fort Ord. Fort Ord drinking water meets all Federal and State regulatory standards. Drinking water quality is regularly tested and results are reported in an annual Consumer Confidence Report found at: https://www.mcwd.org/gsa_ccr.html

Assessment for PFAS at the former Fort Ord. The Army is gathering historical and other available information about site conditions where it is suspected or known that PFAS containing materials were used, stored, or disposed. A draft report was submitted in September 2021 for agency and public review. If the results indicate further investigation is needed, the Army may conduct a site investigation, which may include additional soil and groundwater sampling to determine whether or not a release of PFAS has occurred.

| Cleanup Results as of December 31, 2020 | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| | Operable Unit 2 / Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume* | Sites 2/12 |
| Treatment Started | October 1995 | April 1999 |
| Gallons Treated | 8.36 billion | 2.188 billion |
| Pounds of contaminants removed | 904 | 493 |
| Gallons of contaminants removed | 72 | 39 |
| Aquifers Treated | A-Aquifer Upper 180-Foot Aquifer | Upper 180-Foot Aquifer |

*The Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume remedy for the Upper 180-Foot Aquifer is connected to the Operable Unit 2 groundwater treatment plant.

Five-Year Review

A great deal of cleanup work has already occurred at the former Fort Ord. How can we tell whether the work that has been done addressed the problems? Does it continue to protect human health and the environment?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires an evaluation every five years to address exactly those questions, and the Fort Ord Cleanup program is in the middle of preparing the 5th Five-Year Review Report for the years 2017-2021. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will review the report in cooperation with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The major questions the Five-Year Review will address are:

- Are the remedies (the cleanup actions that were implemented) functioning as intended and as outlined in Records of Decision?
- Are the assumptions used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?
- Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedies?

Previous Five-Year Reviews were conducted in 2002, 2007, 2012 and 2017. The 5th Five-Year Review will be released September 2022.

The Army conducted a Community Survey and interviews in August and September 2021. The results will be included in the 2022 report.

Habitat Management

The 27,827 acres of the former Fort Ord encompass a biologically diverse and unique region, which ranges from the sand dunes along the shores of Monterey Bay to the riparian forest of Toro Creek. The range and combination of climatic, topographic, and soil conditions at Fort Ord support several plant communities, with central maritime chaparral being the most extensive. Some of the plants within this community occur only in the Monterey Bay area, and several are protected under the federal and/or state laws. The land spanning former Fort

Ord boundaries also supports several threatened or endangered animal species. The Army works closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies to ensure that it conducts cleanup activities in a manner that protects the native plants and animals and their habitats. Along with the cleanup of groundwater and munitions, the Army conducts soil cleanup where it had been contaminated by lead bullets or other chemicals from munitions or explosives. The Army is required to restore the habitat reserve areas affected by soil cleanup activities.

To date, the Army has restored 27.9 acres of central maritime chaparral plant community, and is actively restoring 33.5 acres, with plans to restore an additional 0.5 acre. The Army monitors all restored sites to ensure plants are growing back successfully and presents the results of monitoring in annual reports and at an annual meeting with the regulatory agencies. If needed, the Army develops adaptive management actions in consultation with the regulatory agencies, and additional efforts are made to ensure the goals of restoration are met.

SPECIAL SPECIES SPOTLIGHT – CALIFORNIA TIGER SALAMANDER

One of the special animals that is well at home on the former Fort Ord is the California Tiger Salamander (CTS) (*Ambystoma californiense*). This large, stocky salamander spends most of the year underground, typically in a burrow dug out by ground squirrels, pocket gophers, or other burrowing animals. Adult CTS, like other amphibians, have permeable skin and they need to stay cool and moist. Following the first rains of November, adults emerge out of their subterranean refugia and migrate towards the vernal pools – ponds that hold water during the rainy season of the year. Once they reach their destination, they breed, and females lay eggs on vegetation present in the vernal pools. When the salamander larvae hatch, they feed and grow with a single goal to undergo metamorphosis to juvenile CTS before the ponds dry out. When the juveniles are ready to emerge, they typically depart their natal ponds at night and venture out into the surrounding upland habitat in search of safe places to crawl into. Some salamanders can travel up 1.3 miles from their natal pond. California tiger salamanders typically don't breed until they reach two to five years of age.

Central California population of CTS is listed as threatened under federal and state laws. Changes and loss of their habitat pose a highest threat. The vernal pools scattered across the former Fort Ord provide prime breeding habitat for CTS with plenty of surrounding upland habitat for them to find refuge. Hybridization with the introduced non-native barred salamanders is another threat facing CTS. The barred salamanders were introduced to some ponds within Salinas Valley as fish bait, and they successfully spread out over many other areas within CTS habitat. The



University researcher collecting water sample from a vernal pool for environmental DNA analysis.

Army recently partnered with university researchers and local biologists to study the genetics of CTS in order to understand the degree of hybridization that occurred on the former Fort Ord and to guide management decisions. The Army also participates in a study to develop robust and reliable environmental DNA sampling methods for rare amphibians, which will provide an extremely useful and easily applied tool to detect CTS. These studies, along with the extensive monitoring of CTS the Army conducts across the Fort Ord National Monument, will provide important information necessary to help with conservation efforts of this species. Visitors to the Fort Ord National Monument can help protect this unique animal by staying on designated trails, packing out their trash, and never releasing any animals such as pets out in nature.



A biologist measuring California Tiger Salamander larva.

Community Outreach

On September 18th we were honored with more than 100 enthusiastic community participants at our Guided Nature Walk (see photos on page 1). However, as there is uncertainty of the COVID-related requirements in 2022, we are planning for a February Open House, but are not quite ready to add the bus tour portion of the event. Like everyone else, we'll wait and see how things go the next few months. Current information is at our web site FortOrdCleanup.com. Please check the news section for the latest updates.

The Army also provides displays

and tours where community members can learn about the cleanup and share their ideas and concerns with cleanup officials. While the in-person outreach is curtailed, we are available by email and phone. See the contact information on the last page. Addressing these concerns involves providing information, developing alternatives, responding to comments, and monitoring results. The Army partners with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and other agencies.



Information booth at the Monterey County Fair September 3, 2021.

We would like your help to refine the community outreach program for Fort Ord by participating in the 2021 Fort Ord cleanup community survey. We regularly review the Fort Ord Community Relations Plan which describes how community members can participate in decisions about the environmental cleanup of the former

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Fort Ord. We use input from community members through the Environmental Cleanup Community Survey and community interviews. We are very interested in learning how you would like to participate in the environmental cleanup at Fort Ord.

Additionally, the information we collect from the survey and community interviews

will be used to help determine the level of community interest at Fort Ord and refine the public participation program to meet the community's information needs. The survey is provided below. If you choose, you can complete it online. Just go to the news section of FortOrdCleanup.com.

Thank you. The survey takes about 5 minutes.



Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup Community Survey 2021

- When did you become aware of the environmental cleanup of the former Fort Ord?

- Is the information you currently receive about the Fort Ord cleanup:
 about right too much too little
 other (please describe)

- What type of Fort Ord cleanup activities/information interests you?
 groundwater soil military munitions
 vegetation burning property transfer
 Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement
 other (please describe)

- Are you aware of the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement munitions remediation program?
 Yes No

- Is there a person, group, or organization you think would be interested in talking to the Army about the Fort Ord cleanup process?

- Is there anything else about the cleanup you would like to share with us?

- Do you live in the Monterey Bay – Salinas Valley area?
 Yes No If yes, how long:
 0-5 years 6-12 years 13-20 years 21 or more years

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND INTEREST

Please return the completed survey by mail no later than December 31, 2021, to:

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup Community Survey 2021

Fort Ord BRAC Office

P.O. Box 5008

Monterey, CA 93944-5008

Be sure to affix the appropriate postage. Call (831) 393-1284 for more information.

Save a stamp/paper and take the survey online at www.FortOrdCleanup.com. Go to the news section.

Para obtener una copia en Español contacte (831) 393-1284.



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Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup

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FORT ORD AGENCY CONTACTS

The Army is responsible for conducting cleanup of the former Fort Ord, but it must do so in a manner that complies with federal and state laws and under the supervision of federal and state regulatory agencies. The Fort Ord cleanup is being conducted under the Superfund or "CERCLA" cleanup process. CERCLA is an acronym for the federal law entitled the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, also known as Superfund. It encompasses cleanup of soil and groundwater that contain hazardous substances such as metals, pesticides, and other chemical contaminants common to landfills, firing ranges, and other military sites. At Fort Ord, the Superfund cleanup is supervised by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Under an agreement between the Army and regulatory agencies, each agency assigns a representative to the Base Cleanup Team. Contacts for each of the participating agencies in Fort Ord's cleanup are listed below.

U.S. Department of the Army Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Former Fort Ord Contacts

William K. Collins, BRAC Environmental Coordinator
PO Box 5008, Monterey, CA 93944-5008
Phone: (831) 242-7920
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Fort Ord Community Relations Office

PO Box 5008, Monterey, CA 93944-5008
Phone: (831) 393-1284 or 1-800-852-9699
Email: Outreach@FortOrdCleanup.com

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 Contacts

Maeve Clancy, Remedial Project Manager
75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (415) 947-4105
Email: Clancy.Maeve@epa.gov

Gavin Pauley, Community Outreach Coordinator
75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (415) 535-3725 or (800) 231-3075
Email: Pauley.Gavin@epa.mail

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region Contact

Amber Sellinger, Remedial Project Manager for water issues
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101,
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906
Phone: (805) 549-3866
Email: Amber.Sellinger@waterboards.ca.gov

California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control Contacts

Brett Leary, Remedial Project Manager for issues related to military munitions
8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95826-3200
Phone: (916) 255-4988
Email: Brett.Leary@dtsc.ca.gov

Cindy Chain-Britton, Remedial Project Manager for water, soil and property transfer issues
8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95826-3200
Phone: (916) 255-3851
Email: Cindy.Chain-Britton@dtsc.ca.gov

Tammy Pickens, Public Participation Specialist
8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95826-3200
Phone: (916) 255-3594
Email: Tammy.Pickens@dtsc.ca.gov

Special Note: For questions related to the long-term implementation of land use controls in Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement sites, please contact: Melissa Broadston, City of Seaside; Phone: (831) 899-6773; Email: esca@ci.seaside.ca.us; Website: <https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/fortorddesca>